met my earnest approval and support, and was kept steadily in view, at least by me, while we kept steadily in view, at least by me, while we were dealing with the questions submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration. I was greatly surprised TRADE WITH THE ORIENT. that the President should have agreed with Great itain to pay \$455,000 as damages, without any statement or exposition from that Government of grounds on which such a claim was founded. A negotiation would have disclosed the grounds on hich the claim is based, and would prevent many possible controversies in the future as to such mat-

This diplomatic procedure was evidently based on the ground that the award of the arbitrators had ecided the question of 'liability' for these alleged ajuries adversely to the United States, I insist ost earnestly that such an admission by our Govrnment is not warranted by the facts. No such flect can be given to the award, either as res addicata, or as settling any principle adversely to be United States from which such a judgment

"Article 8 of the Treaty under which the arbitration was held provides that, the high contract-ing parties, having found themselves unable to upon a reference which shall include the on of the liability of each for injuries alleged connection with the claims presented subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the question, do agree that either may submit said claims and ask for a finding thereon; the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further gotiation.' The award was exactly in pursuance f this treaty stipulation, and the facts found ere agreed upon by both Governments as a basis further negotiations without any reference to. any effect upon, the question of the liability of either Government to the other, or to the citizens or subjects of either.

Fearing that some disadvantage to the United States might arise out of the finding of facts, so that they might be made to pay their own citizens for the violation of their laws committed under matter and all others relating to the liability of arbitration was held as an open subject for future negotiations. The tribunal was very cautious ing regulations for pelagic hunting. The two ald omit to do all that was ul to carry into effect the restrictions upon pelagic hunting that were enjoined upon them by the award. The alleged determination by the tribunal of 'rights' or 'principles' that relate to the fur seals that resort to Behring Sea, if they affect the question of the 'liability' of the United States for these supposed 'injuries,' are as conclusive of the right of the United States and her chizens to damages for injuries sustained 'in connection with the claims presented and urged by it' as they are in connection with such claims 'presented and urged' by Great Britain for the seizure of their fishing vessels. Such a claim was presented in the case of the United States, as submitted to the arbitrators, amounting to as much as \$500.00. That claim was left open by the treaty and the award for further negotiation. It is still open and is still valid, if is was ever valid, and is not affected by anything that was included in, or omitted from, the case of the United States, as submitted to the arbitrators, amounting to as much as \$50,000. That claim was left open by the treaty and the award for further negotiation. It is still open and is still valid, if is was ever valid, and is not affected by anything that was included in, or omitted from the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

"That Tribunal could not conclusively settle say the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consumed in that consular district are imported from the consula by anything that was included in, or omitted from, the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration. "That Tribunal could not conclusively settle any

the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration.

"That Tribunal could not conclusively settle any question of international law. It could only apply the principles of law, whether they were municipal or international law, to a particular controversy between Great Britain and the United States. Both Governments agreed in the treaty that the fur seals should be protected and preserved against extermination or undue depletion of numbers. The United States claimed the right and power to protect them as owner, either in full property light or under a qualified right of property based on the Industry of raising them to the point of aelf-support and of selecting them for slaughter so as not to destroy the proper increase of the herd. Great Britain controverted this alleged right of property and protection, except within the territorial dominion of the United States. This was a denial of the right of the United States to protect the seals against the British pelagic hunter on the high seas without the concurrence of that Government. In the event that this contention of the United States was disallowed by the tribunal it was agreed that then the arbitrators should determine what concurrent regulations, outside the furisdictional limits of the respective Governments, are necessary for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea.

"These regulations were to be executed and enforced by both Governments because the Tribunal could not enact laws for either Government. But the regulations did not establish international laws, and they left every subject and every questions that each Government agreed to adopt and enforce when it agreed, in advance of the award to accept it as a final and concurrent regulations that each Government agreed to adopt and enforce when it agreed, in advance of the award to accept it as a final and concursive settlement of the duties it owed to the other Government. The Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects, respectively, to kill, capture

monly called fur seals, within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

"In Article 2 a like prohibition is enjoined upon the governments, with qualifications as to other ocean areas. This is not international law. It is a rule of comity, based on justice, and in execution of a common purpose of giving due protection to seal life axainst poachers and pelagic hunters, to which both governments consent to be bound in the same degree and under the same sanctions as if the agreement had been written in the treaty. When was it a violation of proper comity, of justice and equity, between these nations that their citizens or subjects should kill fur seals within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands? The answer must be that it was at all times wrong and was at all times violative of the duty of both governments to protect and preserve the fur seals. The Tribunal of Arbitration did not create this fluty. It only recognized and declared it. It did not state the date of its origin or limit its duration. But in recognizing this duty of each government the Tribunal did virtually settle the point that pelagic hunting, within the prohibited zone, had always been destructive of seal life to a degree that neither government had the right, as against the other, even to tolerate, much less to sustain and encourage it.

"I only state a question that is not concluded by

that neither government had the right as administ the other, even to tolerate, much less to sustain and encourage it.

"I only state a question that is not concluded by the award of the arbitrators, and is proper and important for further negotiation," which, when applied to pelagic hunting in other parts of Behring Sea, brings the rightfulness of the conduct of the poachers within the influence of the prohibitions of the award. Whatever manner of hunting seals with firearms, for instance) is forbidden by the twice the award should be considered by both governments as being a violation of their joint purpose to protect as being a violation of their joint purpose to protect seal life and as being destructive of the seals and opposed to the duty that the seal hunters owed to both governments at whatever time it may have occurred. Any other rule of applying the principles on which that award is based would enable the seal-hunter to profit by his own wrong. I cannot discuss this matter within the limits of an interview, and merely state one of the questions that was left open to the United States . . . in any future negotiations as to the liability . . . to pay

THOSE BEHRING SEA CLAIMS

BENATOR MORGAN AMAZED AT THE ADMINISTRATION'S ACTION.

THE PARIS TEHBUNAL MADE SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR THEIR DIFFOSITION BY FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS AND THEIR VALIDITY

WAS NOT PASSED CRON.

IFF TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

Washington, May 25—Speaking of some recent phases of Alabams, augs:

The mean'y all of the newspaper discussions of the present attitude of the Behring Sea and fur seal question, it is assumed, without the least reference to the real state of facts, that the award made un Paris fixed a liability on the United States for the seizure of vessels made where the consideration of the Tribunal of Arbitration in that award it was stated that, in pursuance of means are referred to the real vessels made that properly the properly and the present attitude of the lability was expressly withdrawn from the consideration of the Tribunal of Arbitration in the consideration of the Tribunal of Arbitration in that award it was stated that, in pursuance of means are remembered to the real vessels made that properly the present attitude of the present attitude of the present attitude of the lability was expressly withdrawn from the consideration of the Tribunal of Arbitration in the tribunal of Arbitration in the present of the present attitude of the section of the present attitude of the research of the present attitude of the present attitude of the present attitude of the research of the present attitude of the research of the present attitude of the research of the present of the present attitude of the research of the present o

POOR PROSPECT FOR AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FRUITS.

REPORTS FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS THROW

Washington, May 25 (Special).—In response to a request of editors of leading agricultural publica-

na in the United States, consular officers in Orl districts, the share of the United States therein, the best means for the enlargement of the trade, etc. The replies which have been received, and which will be published in the June number of conreports, do not encourage the hope of any remarkable increase or extension of the export

dairy products is almost wholly confined to American and European residents, who are few in number, Consul Hunt of Hong-Kong, exprethe opinion that "fruit-growers and others in the United States who are looking forward to an extensive trade in this region will be disappointed. He remarks, however, that "there are two articleswhich are used by Europeans and Chinese, and should command an important place in the market." Nearly all the butter consumed comes from Europe, but the Consul says that "as for cheese, the United States compares very favorably with the European supply, but it would command a better place in this

market if it were put up in smaller sizes."

Consul Read, of Tien-Tsin, ends his brief report with the remark: 'The total value of the fruits, dairy products, etc., which would be consumed within the consular district of Tien-Tsin would be

valueless to American exporters."

The prospect of building up a great trade in American dairy products and fruits in India does not seem to be much better than in China, though Consul Sommer, of Bombay, remarks that Governments expressed the most sincere desire to California canned fruits and preserves are considovernments expressed the most sincere desire to ered the best in the market, "and are by far the rotect seal life, and the tribunal could not assume cheapest." Most of the California fruits are now. rect from Pacific ports, "which, of course, increases the selling cost."

Holland and Switzerland. The condensed milk from the United States is better, but it costs too from the United States is better, but it costs too much. All the fruits imported are from California, but the consumption is small—about 2,400 pounds a month—and the Vice-Consul does not see "any chance for increasing the consumption of the expensive, though much better conserved, California fruit." In competition with the native production of tropical fruits.

In Japan, "the market for imported dairy products is very limited," according to the report of Consul-General Mclvor, of Kanagawa, He says, however, that "condensed milk is more generally used, and the leading American brands are very

much. All the fruits imported are from California, but the consumption is small—about 2,50 pounds as month—and the Vice-consul does not see "any charace for increasing the consumption of the expensive, though much better conserved, California fruit." In competition with the native production of tropical fruits.

In Japan, "the market for imported dairy products in the consumption of the expensive, though much better conserved, California curs in the consumption of tropical fruits.

In Japan, "the market for imported dairy products in the consumption of the expensive production and the carried on with 30 metal individual to carried on with 30 metal individual to

General Tyler, of Teheran, there is little or no prospect of establishing an export trade in darry products and fruits from the United States, and the same remark is true of Syria, according to the report of Consul Gibson, of Beyroot, "unless an avenue of direct shipment" can be provided. The latter remarks: "American lumber, furniture, factory goods, patented machines and utensils, musical instruments, typewriters, etc., would find a market here, and if such articles were shipped free of the frequent handling, and of the piled-up charges of reshipment at Laverpool, London, Marsellies, Alexandria or Port Said, they could be sold at a profit, and the vessels could go home laden with Syrian wool, native silks, shawls, soap, licorice root, bitumen, asphalt, carpets, sweets, and the famous old wares and handlwork of Damascus, Beyroot, Haifa and Aleppo."

The Consul extracted in darry products from the first families, 17,50; grand total, 669,720 persons.
Now the grinding has terminated, and all these people are left without work or money, with nothing to eat and no one to assist them. The Govariance public works is nothing but Spanish, for where are the millions necessary?

A well-informed Spaniard closely connected with Government a short time ago openly expressed his opinion on the Cuban question. He said that if Spain wants to preserve the island, she should immediately make the following three vital reforms: First, reduce the customs duties; second, make the Cuban debt a national one, and third, abolish "La ley de rejaciones." This law at present admits into duties in Cuba. from the mere fact of passing through Spain before coming here. As Spain will never agree to grant any of these reforms, Cuba must continue her struggle for libe by General Tyler, of Teheran, there is little or no pros-pect of establishing an export trade in dairy prod-

Haifa and Aleppo."

The Consul expresses the opinion that a line of ships from the United States, "to touch at Gibraltar, Tangier, Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, Beyroot, Smyrna and possibly Constantinopie, would not only lead the way in opening a big trade

Completing It.—The small boy was playing cowboy, more to his own satisfaction than that of his nervous father "I am the Wild Wolf of Bitter Creek," he yelled.

"And this is your night to howl," said the exappearing with a strap. And Willie howled.—(Cincinnati Tribune.

between the East and West, but would pay almost, | HERE'S A DISTRESSING VIEW.

In the Philippine Islands, according to Consul Elliott, of Manila, there is little or no demand for dairy products, although fresh milk costs the consumer "forty cents (Mexican) for a bottle containing three-fourths of a quart," and a tin can of butter holding "somewhat less than a pound" costs fifty to sixty cents. The Consul, however, is of the opinion that "with proper energy a large trade in cannel fruits might be had here, as every person I have spoken to on the subject admits that our cannel fruits are the heat in the world."

follows: "There is a great market for the products, not only of California, Oregon and Washington, but of all the United States, awaiting development in the Orient. I make this statement after most careful investigation and study of conditions among the Asiatic nations, prompted by a desire to see our foreign trade develop and compete openly with that of England and Germany instead of remaining dwarfed and inconsiderable in proportion. At the outset it must be frankly stated that only by hard and persistent endeavor can the United States secure a proper portion of the Orienta; trade, and if shippers are to be influenced by disappointments at the start and the depressing features of extensive compelition they will not gain a firm hold, but if they will enter the field courageously and make vigorous efforts they will find in the course of a few years that they have wen and opened up a permanent and profitable market." It appears from the report that "with the exception of wheat flour in food products used by the natives of Saan are now imported from the United States, but that the European population consumes a considerable quantity of hams, carned milk, oysters and fish. The imports of wheat flour in 1802 amounted to \$40.90, nearly all of which came from Oregon and California, and Minister Barrett reports that the quantity was much greater in 1804, with "a good prospect of still greater increase for 1855."

In Australasia, American dairy products and fruits meet with sharp home competition, which is steadily increasing. The report of Vice-Commercial Agent Keightley, of Newcastle, however, indicates a probability that the trade with New South Wales and Queensland in some fruits and vestables, as well as in certain meat products, might be increased if proper efforts were made. Mr. Keightley remarks that the trade in dried and candied fruits "might be increased twofold with judicious handling." The duty is four cents a poound, and the imports from the United States on tributed fluoro, of which States in 1802 amount not only of California, Oregon and Washington, but

with American producers for a market in our own country."

Consul-General Maratia, of Melbourne, reports that the producers of butter and cheese in the United States "cannot hope to extend their market." In Victoria. The report continues: "With the advantage of a government export bonus, and importations being virtually probabiled by the high duties levied, the production in the colony of the articles mentioned has during the last five years rapidly increased, and the industry, being still in its infancy, is capable of attaining enormous dimensions. What has been said of the dairy industry is applicable with equal force to the fruit infusity. The market in the colony for American fruits, cannot and dried, which at one time were extensively imparted, is gradually being closed, first, owing to the high duties of 6s 63 46 per dozen on two-nound tins of cannot and 3d 6c entist per pound on dried fruit, and, secondly, and perhaps more directly, to the fact that the home production's recting larger and larger and will soon be in a position to become a strong convertions in forces meaning.

CUBANS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

AN ENORMOUS DEET, POOR SUGAR CROP AND NO HOPE OF REFORMS FROM SPAIN

The following extracts from a Havana letter dated May 17, throw some light on several aspects of the Cuhan question not generally known. The real condition of the island of Cuba to-day is

A PHYSICIAN WHO SAYS SHE CANNOT, AND THINKS THAT SHE SHOULD GO TO THE

FULL LENGTH OF BLOOMERS. "Bicycle riding for women is undoubtedly healthful John Barrett. United States Minister and Consul-General at Bangkok, seems to be somewhat of an enthusiast in regard to the extension of American traile in Oriental countries, as will be seen from the

"I don't think the bleycle is going to work mira-cles, however, or revolutionize matters regarding women's health," she went on. "As a means of physical exercise it is not as thorough or as bene-ficial as gymnastics judiciously practised, because in bleycle riding most or the work is done by a cer-tain set of muscles only, the upper part of the body being comparatively at rest. When a woman is learning to ride, of course all the muscles are exis learning to ride, of course all the muscles are exercised, and the nerves, too, the process involving a mental strain, but after she becomes proficient only a certain set of muscles are brought into play. In numerous individual instances the continued use of the wheel has restored women's health, particularly weak, nervous women, who have been suffering from no vital complaint, but really from lack the attention, and is a rest mentally in that re-spect, while the body is likewise refreshed by the use of muscles not habitually called upon.

"I certainly think that the adoption of the bicycle is not a fad, but a permanent diversion," continued the physician, when asked if she thought the craze likely to last. "Indeed, I think the women will stick to their wheels even if the men should tire of them, because the bicycle has introduced a means of rational outdoor exercise for women which they felt the need of and the men did not. Men from the nature of the active life. did not. Men, from the nature of the active life they lead, do not find the novel delight in an outing that a woman does. The bicycle gives women a good excuse to get away from the petty cares of home for a while, and stay out in the sunshine, and it is a blessed thing on that account. If a woman car part of the time, and in a close building the When she spins off on her wheel, she spends the entire time she has to give to the sport out of doors, and consequently returns home re-

"As regards the matter of costume, I think the long skirt is bound to go. It looks out of place on a bleyele, and is certainly much in the way. The truth of the matter is that no costume which can be devised is going to make women appear at their best on a bleycle. The very position that they assume and the constant movement of the limbs up and down prohibit a graceful appearance. The delight of the exercise, however, more than compen-sates for any drawback of this kind, and most

"The impression seems to prevail that for a woman blevells to deery skirts is to proclaim herself unfeminine, somewhat more immodest than her conventional sisters. I say that such is not the suggests that there is something to conceal, and where the bloomers only are worn it is a frank show her arms and part of her spinal column in evening dress. There would be nothing vulgar in a woman's sitting with her foot up, if she had on a divided skirt gathered at the knee, or even bloomers, but when she has on an ordinary flowing skirt and elevates her foot ever so little, the aspect is entirely different.

"One can see an illustration of this subtle difference can see an illustration of this subtle difference."

calm nobility, a dignity, about the simple pose of the undraped Venus that the figure of the undraped Venus that the figure which stands in a conscious, shrinking attitude lacks altogether. It is the admission that there is anything to conceal which suggests vulgarity when the drapery is by accident disarranged. At the costume show in Madison Square Garden there were lay figures dressed in cycling costumes in order to show the various styles. Passers by Invariable turned up the short

an The other woman had on a similar suit of an color.

These divided skiris are made very long, are gathered at the knee and fall over so many inches that he effect around the bottom is piain and smooth ke the edge of a skirt. They are very wide, and so extreme fulness entirely obviates any suggestion the vulgar. At the same time the wearer is percity untrammelled in her movements, and, in case accident, has an excellent chance of extricating erself. A skirt of fine cloth, made in this style, the the platted jacket of a lighter-weight material the same color for warm weather, would be an eal costume. The plaits on this style of jacket, hich come below the belt and form a little fulness the back, are particularly becoming when the ler is mounted.

For stout women? What do I advise as a

if the back, are particularly becoming watched is mounted.

"For stout women? What do I advise as a seconding costume for them? Alas' there is no way for making a stout woman look well on a wheel. If he wears a long skirt she is in danger of sudden leath, and if she wears bloomers she is in danger of adverse criticism, even more deserved than that chichsafed to her slim sisters. The riding will beneath ther so much, however, that it behooves her to take the venture, and enjoy herself, whether she sake well or not."

int her so much, however, that it behoves her so make the venture, and enjoy herself, whether she looks well or not."

"What do I think about bloomers for bleyele wear" repeated another New-York woman, whose onliness are much sought after. It think they are atractous. The idea of women in trousers, modified or unmodified, is particularly repugnant to me. If women can't engage in a certain species of amusement without making targets of themselves and raising all this hubbub of criticism. I say let them leave it a.one and confine themselves to gentler pastimes. How can they enjoy any amusement, however charming, when they know that every one is staring at them? If women can't ride the bleyele in skirts, let the blevele go. The skirts are a long-established institution, a badge of we man's dignity and reserve and feminine grace. The bleyele is a new diversion, and it seems to me an enormity that for it woman must needs fling aside all traditional distinctiveness of garb and much else besides, for when the skirts of a number of abstract attributes of received excelence will go with them. I am an advocate of everything that makes woman health-ful. Lut she should hang on to her femininity first and last."

THE VIOLIN QUEEN.

From The Lady

The "violin queen." Lady Hallé, is now touring in Sweden and Norway, and will afterward pay a visit to Austria, her native country. Little Wilma visit was trained as a planist, her brother being set to study the violin—the more masculine instrument, study the violin—the more masculine instrument, study the violin—the more masculine instrument, as it was at that time considered. He was not at as it was at that time considered. He was not at as it was at the longing to try her skill. This she voured with the longing to try her skill. This she voured with the longing to try her skill. This she voured he had her for this room and practised as hard locked the door of his room and practised as hard locked the door of his room and practised as hard locked the door of his room and practised as hard locked the door of his rather overheard her, and was came at last. Her father overheard her, and was came at last. Her father overheard her, and was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door. When it was upstairs and hammered at the door.

It is not the tribulation of the door of the hammered at the door.

her first appearance in England, and of the "stony British stare" which greeted the unusual spectacle of a silm young girl handling a violin. All the young women who are now derlving delight from the mastery of the most perfect of instruments should think with gratitude of the ploneer, Lady Hallé, who won them the right to do so.

THE TELESCOPE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. ELMENDORF'S WORK WITH THE TELEPHOTO -PRACTICAL RESULTS OBTAINED.

The most recent invention in photography will probably prove to be one of the most important when its capabilities are more fully tested. It con when its capabilities are more fully tested. It con-sists of a telescopic attachment by means of which photographs may be taken of an object at a con-siderable distance. The results are said to be in every way equal to those obtained at close range. The attachment, called the telephoto, is small in bulk, not much larger, indeed, than any ordinary lens, but its capabilities are out of all proportion to its size. Standing 600 feet away from a cathedral a photograph may be taken with the telephoto which will clearly show every stone in the structure. This is of course impossible with an ordinary apparatus. The idea of a telescopic attachment to a camera is not new, but its practical development has been carried by Mr. Elmendorf, a well-known amateur photographer of this city, to an extent never before reached.

Mr. Elmendorf is the head instructor at the New-York School for Deaf Mutes, and the telephoto as-sists him greatly in rendering more interesting the studies of his pupils. The most striking examples of the powers of the telescopic camera are shown in photographs of mountain scenery taken by Mr. Elmendorf. Every one is familiar with the conventional photographs of the rugged scenery of Alps. The peaks nearest the observer are most sharply defined, while the more distant and mountains consist of indistinct outlines of snowmountains consist of indistinct outlines of snowmountains consist of indistinct outlines of snowcrowned summits. When the telephoto is brought
to bear upon a distant peak, say the Jungfrau or
Matterhorn, the effect is very different. Every detail is clearly defined, the mountain is brought near
and the grand peak is a substantial reality instead
of a shadowing outline. These results have been
obtained with a little hand camera, a small Dalimeyer lens and a low-power telephoto. With more
powerful instruments still more wonderful results
can be obtained.

Even more valuable is the telephoto when architectural details are needed. Supposing the details
of a gargoyle of a capital sixty feet in the air are
of a gargoyle of a capital sixty feet in the air are
desired; how are they to be obtained by the ordinary camera?

The shotographer may be hoisted by a crane

of a gargoyle of a capital sixty feet in the air are desired; how are they to be obtained by the ordinary camera?

The photographer may be hoisted by a crane until he is on a level with the desired object; he may take the picture from the ground immediately below, or he may stand 200 or 200 feet away for a better view. The objections to the first method are obvious; in the second case the lines of the object would be so distorted as to render the picture worthless, and in the third case the details would be so obscure as to be of little or no value. With the telephoto, however, any desired portion of the building may be brought, optically speaking, within a few feet. It can then be photographed without distortion, and with every detail as sharp as the good photographer likes to see it. A great deal of light is cut off by the telescopic attachment, and the development of the photographic plates is more difficult than with the ordinary lens.

When the idea was first put into practice, about three years ago, the telephoto was a clumsy, expensive attachment, about a foot long, and its use was never very satisfactory. The new telephoto combines utility, portability and cheapness in a remarkable degree.

There are great possibilities in store for this latest photographic invention. By its all the movements of armies at a great distance may be pictured, and in time of war its service in gathering details of distant fortifications would be invaluable. Its greatest value, so far, is in photographing architectural details which are too high up to be reached by an ordinary camera.

OCEAN GROVE'S SUMMER PROGRAMME

ING ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED.

Ocean Grove, N. J., May 25 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, has been informed that Washington Square M. E. Church of New-York City has given to the Camp Meeting Association its great pipe organ, which was purchased a few years ago at a cost of \$10,000. The gift is intended for use in Ocean Grove's new auditorium, for the opening, Sunday, June 30.

Dr. Stokes has published the programme for the coming summer. The Rev. Dr. H. A. Buttz, presicoming summer. dent of Drew Theological Seminary, will preach the opening sermon on June 30. The evangelist, the Rev. C. H. Yatman, will deliver the evening discourse. Mr. Yatman will lead the meetings in the Young People's Temple, as usual, throughout the season, and the Rev. Dr. Hanion will conduct the Sunday afternoon Bible classes. The Fourth of July oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Lawrence, of Sea Cliff, N. Y. July 6 and 7 will be devoted to the annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of New-Jersey, Mrs. Emma

The control of the co

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

I hear delightful things from the Riviera about the Princess Louise. "In a simple costume, of a fashion of some years ago," writes a correspondent, "she looked quaintly neat amid the Frenchwomen-Comtesse This and Marquise That—who were absolutely weighed down with chains of pearls and diamonds. She is quite humorously simple in every way. She went down to the station here when the Queen arrived, and sat on a wall, with her feet danging, and listened to the remarks of the poor people round her, such as—well, you can imagine the popular frankness in such circumstances!—and gazed at the royalties like any ordinary spectator. She is going to the Nice Battle of Flowers to-day, in a flacer or donkey-cart, wearing two veils, vowing that her mother won't know her, and that she intends to pelt her with flowers."

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION of the Ruel School held their annual meeting at the residence of Miss Edith Beadleston (Class of '94), 25 West 51st-st., May the 15th Various matters of special interest to the Association were under discussion, and the reunion was voted a success by all present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Heatrice Bend, President; Miss Rosa Ruchanan, Vice-President; Miss Louise F. Jackson, Secretary; Miss Edith Beadleston, Treasurer.

For Boys and Young Men.-City. NEW-YORK

Examinations, 10 A. M., May 29 and 31, June 3 and 4. Held both at Hall of 4. Held both at Hail of Languages, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, and at University Offices, WASHINGTON SQUARE. For catalogue describing Fifteen Prize Scholarships, Alumni Money Prizes, &c., address the Registrar, either at Washington Square or at University Heights, New York City. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENTRANCE

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